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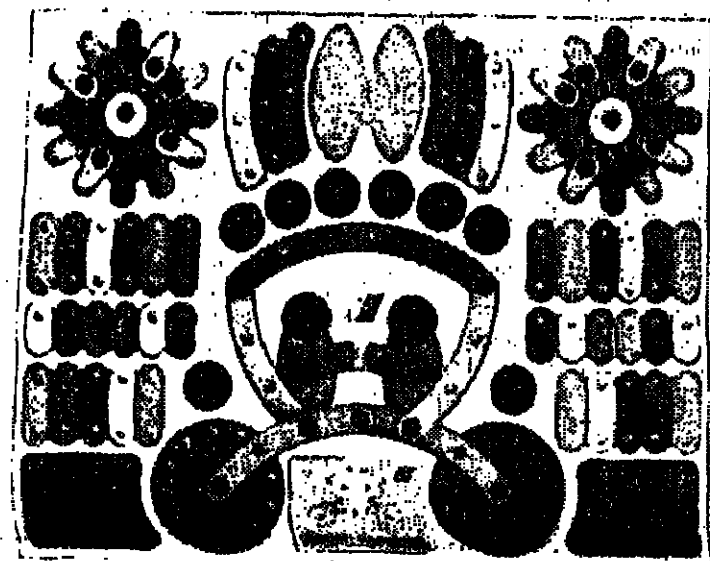
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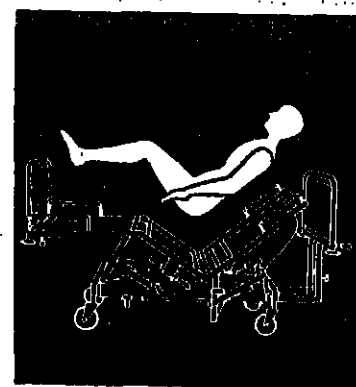
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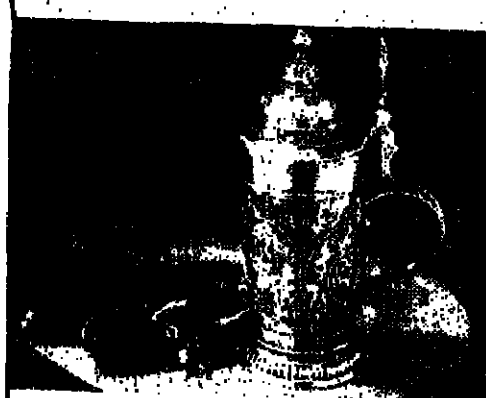
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# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 6 August 1978  
Seventeenth Year - No. 851 - By air

C 20725 C

## EEC unites for rap to Soviets

The European Community is more than the mere association of shopkeepers it is frequently accused of being, although its three foundations, the Iron and Steel Community, Euratom and, of course, the EEC, are naturally economic in nature.

But a fourth component not envisaged in the 1957 Treaty of Rome is steadily gaining importance. It goes by the not exactly breathtaking designation "political cooperation."

This concept is not just a plaything of the Nine, as recently shown yet again by EEC condemnation of the sentences passed on Soviet civil rights activists.

The Common Market was strongly opposed to the trials of Soviet dissidents and said so. It accused Moscow of staging trials that were a travesty of justice, in contravention of the Helsinki declaration and in a spirit irreconcilable with détente.

This joint declaration, which was nothing if not to the point, is noteworthy against the lamentable background of disunity among the Nine.

It owes its importance to the fact that the Nine have for once lodged their protest as a group. Individual protests, no matter how critical, would never have merited such attention.

The Nine's outrage at the persecution

by Soviet authorities of citizens merely trying to exercise legitimate rights will definitely not have gone unnoticed in the Kremlin - although the Soviet media only replied to the US reaction.

The EEC's prestige in other countries is high, although public opinion in the Nine is unaware of this, usually associating the Common Market with disputes about the milk glut and the butter mountain.

The Nine had every reason for its protest. One of the signatories of the Helsinki declaration was Italian Premier Aldo Moro, then chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers and since assassinated by left-wing terrorists.

So the Nine are entitled to and must regard themselves as custodians of the human rights and basic freedoms embodied in the Helsinki declaration.

In consultations between the EEC and Comecon last May the Soviet Union itself referred to the spirit of Helsinki, although with an entirely different objective. In the final communiqué of the talks between the two communities the Soviet Union complained that relations were not in keeping with the provisions of the CSCE declaration.

Moscow, however, was referring to the call for more economic cooperation, preferring to turn a blind eye to human rights. But a distinction ought not to be made.

The EEC's scathing reaction to the trials of Soviet dissidents is also sure to have made its mark in the Kremlin because Russia is for economic reasons anxious to maintain untroubled relations with the Common Market.

Despite computers and enormous grain purchases from the United States, trade between Comecon and the USA has stabilised at around two per cent of their respective foreign trade.

Trade with the EEC, on the other hand, amounts to about 10 per cent of imports and exports.

Lastly, Moscow cannot accuse the

Nine of lodging their protest solely on grounds of one-sided anti-Communism. At the UN the Nine have called on all nations to abide by human rights. They have, for instance, drawn up a code of behaviour for European companies in South Africa to counter-act racial discrimination there. They have even called on the 53 ACP countries, the Common Market's Third World partners in the Lomé convention, to accept a human rights clause, a British move which could well boomerang. Members of Britain's Afro-Asian community could lodge protests on the strength of this commitment.

Klaus Bohhof  
(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger,  
28 July 1978)



### Presidential swing

Left arm straight, eyes on the ball: President Walter Scheel is all concentration as he prepares to swing at a practice ball before playing a round with an international group of golfers to launch the German Open in Cologne. (Photo: Sven Simon)

## Lomé Convention talks strike bright note

News from Brussels is not always bad. Now and again the cumbersome and not unduly popular European Community comes up with a heartening news item.

The Nine's resolve to conclude a second five-year agreement with the 53 African, Caribbean and Pacific signatories of the Lomé convention is one such story.

The first agreement, signed in the Togolese capital in February 1975, turned out to be a winner for both sides.

On 24 July, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, as chairman of the EEC Council of

Ministers, opened negotiations on a second agreement in Brussels.

The Common Market, so often derided as dyed-in-the-wool capitalist, must have felt deeply satisfied as Herr Genscher began the talks.

Despite the domestic recession, he said, the EEC was playing an active part in offsetting the international economic imbalance.

The Nine have not only set a good example; the examples is one of the few from which to choose.

The Soviet Union and other East bloc states may feel that arms supplies constitute development aid, but the EEC is trying to alleviate the heart-rending hardship that is the lot of the poorest countries.

In these countries ideology and machine guns are of no use. They have only just emerged from colonial rule and what they need is economic assistance to lay the groundwork for national prosperity.

This is not to say that the ACP countries can afford to be politically hard of hearing. They must heed the EEC's call and observe human rights.

In the long run the Common Market cannot afford to negotiate with dictators who tolerate torture and corruption; but are sometimes prepared to show goodwill for a price.

Herr Genscher may have said that the

Continued on page 5

## Namibia plan is round for West

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has assured UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and his special envoy on Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, of every assistance in implementing the UN resolutions on Namibian independence. However for constitutional reasons Bonn is barred from seconding Bundeswehr units for service with a United Nations peacekeeping force.

Now that the UN Security Council has endorsed the Namibia plan drawn up by its Western members, the West can pride itself on having won another round in the diplomatic dispute over Namibia.

Once the frontline African countries had approved of the Western plan and

urged Swapo to accept it, a Soviet veto in the UN Security Council was no longer to be expected.

The Soviet Union neatly extricated itself from involvement with the plan by abstaining, so another hurdle has been cleared on the long and stony road to independence for the former German colony of South-West Africa.

Acceptance of the plan means prepa-

rations for free elections can now go ahead, which leaves Dr. Waldheim's special envoy, Martti Ahtisaari, with the daunting task of ending fighting and holding back both the Swapo guerrillas and the South African defence forces.

He must persuade both to hold their fire and withdraw, since free elections presuppose that neither side puts pressure on the electorate.

But the future of Walvis Bay, the South African enclave, remains uncertain. Western diplomats at the UN have skillfully administered the bitter pill to Pretoria without providing the South African government with a pretext for abandoning the entire agreement.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 July 1978)

## Continued on page 7



Helmut J. Weland  
(Nordwest-Zeitung, 25 July 1978)



## ■ EMPLOYMENT

## Labour body hits back on workless figures

*Süddeutsche Zeitung*

From 1 January 1975 to 31 May 1978 there were 4.2 million unemployed in the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of the average annual figures. Despite the drop in the jobless total in June to 877,319 the average number of workers registered as unemployed in the first five months of the year was 1,072,000.

At the same time employers in trade, commerce and industry are constantly complaining that they cannot find workers to fill vacancies. How is this contradiction to be explained?

Helmuth Mintz, vice-president of the Federal Institute of Labour in Munich, says: "A million unemployed — no-one concerned with this problem should be able to sleep in peace."

The Institute pays an average of DM900 a month to each unemployed worker with health insurance deducted from this amount. Studies have shown that the disposable income of the unemployed is sometimes up to 30 per cent below the national assistance levels.

The fact that a small number of unemployed are workshy should not blind us to the problems and difficulties of the vast majority of those who want to work.

The Federal Institute of Labour has been blamed for the statistical discrepancies. Mintz's answer is: "We are not an Institute for statistics." The Bundestag not the Institute of Labour laid down the regulations on the definition of unemployment and those who did not like it could try to have the law changed.

The law does not distinguish between "genuine" and "fake" unemployed. In Mintz's view, it is complete nonsense to claim that those who do not receive unemployment benefits are not "really" unemployed. He says these people are perhaps the "most genuine" unemployed of all — for example, recent school-leavers who cannot find a job, have paid no social security contributions and therefore cannot claim unemployment benefits.

It should not be forgotten that employers often insist on exceptionally high qualifications. Mintz puts it dramatically: "They want Olympic-class workers". Employers should adapt to the labour market when taking on workers.

As a result of the long period of high unemployment, there have been structural improvements in many companies. Firms are no longer prepared to carry passengers, as in the days of the economic boom, when great efforts were made to attract foreign workers.

Today companies only take on highly qualified people. They can pick the best, as indicated by fact that most companies have not taken advantage of government training subsidies. Only a very few companies are prepared to allow workers to gain their qualifications on the job.

Mintz emphatically rejects the criticism that workers are lazy. Last year, for example, the Federal Institute of Labour stopped unemployment payments on 291,000 occasions. This happens when a

worker has resigned from his post, or refuses to take a job he could be reasonably expected to do. Of those cut off, 224,000 appealed to the Labour Courts, who ordered payment to be resumed to 81,000. The labour administration thus only won two-thirds of the cases.

Another figure worth mentioning: 220,000 workers had payments stopped because they had resigned from their posts. When people resign in times of high unemployment, one has to ask whether working conditions were bad. If, even today, many companies have difficulty finding workers, this could be connected with working conditions.

To solve unemployment, we have to know the reasons. One main cause is the economic recession, which in the past four years has cost 1.7 million jobs.

This was not the result of labour policies. These policies and financial aid from Bonn and the Länder have cushioned the effects of the recession and saved an average of 250,000 jobs a year.

In 1974-75 1.1 million workers were sacked, 570,000 more than the numbers taking up employment. Then there are structural influences caused by the constant improvements in technology and economic rationalisation.

The worldwide division of labour is making itself felt. When labour supply and demand are not in qualitative proportion, the result is structural unemployment.

By 1985 there will be another million people on the labour market. To solve this problem, more economic growth is

Five Hessian Labour Court judges and a lawyer have just published a study which shows that workers who go to the courts to keep their jobs are usually disappointed.

The climate in West German companies has changed dramatically since the boom days when no-one needed to worry about losing his job, as reflected in the number of cases before the Labour Courts.

The authors of the study describe a variety of cases, showing that companies are increasingly getting rid of workers who cannot fully cope. In about a third of cases in which the authors themselves were involved, workers had been sacked on grounds of poor health.

Theo Raschorn, a judge at the Land High Court, writes in the preface: "These are not illnesses which lead to permanent incapacitation or unfitness for work. The employer is entitled to dismiss a worker if he has been absent through illness for a certain period of time."

He adds sarcastically: "This period is worked out by computer in large companies, just like defective car parts are sorted out by the computer inspection of a car."

Foreigners who have physical and psychological difficulties adapting to work in West Germany are often involved. The companies thereby improve the overall quality of their staff, even though they often have to wait for long periods before they find suitable replacements.

Illness is not always cited as the real reason for dismissal. Companies often

necessary. Mintz points out that the number of 877,000 unemployed cannot be reduced simply by 300,000 of them filling the 300,000 vacancies now available.

Professional qualifications, age, sex and often even religion are often not right. In 1977, the sick 27 per cent of all unemployed, as against 18 per cent in 1976; 7.6 per cent of the unemployed were aged between 55 and 60.

Josef Stingl, president of the Institute of Labour, has strongly denied that his organisation does nothing but administer the unemployed. In 1977, 3.3 million registered with labour exchanges as unemployed and 2.2 vacancies were notified; 2.3 workers got a job through the labour exchanges.

This trend has continued in 1978. In the first five months 850,000 workers were found new jobs. Many took the opportunity to retrain: in the first quarter of this year, 45,500 workers, 35.8 per cent of whom had previously been unemployed, were getting further professional training or being retrained.

Stingl says that the main reason for the high level of unemployment is the low demand for labour.

The Council of Economic Experts has also pointed to cyclical factors. It says about 0.5 million jobs have been lost because capacities are not being fully used. This underemployment can only be reduced by a powerful economic boom, but even if this came, there would still be the problem of finding work for the extra one million people coming on to the market.

The pressure on the job reservoir will certainly stay until 1988 when the supply of labour, by then 25.5 million, will drop. The number of school-leavers and German workers will drop and in the long term, a new shortage of labour is foreseeable.

Hubert Neumann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 July 1978)

## Court action seldom keeps jobs — study

give "internal business reasons" or "lack of orders" as reasons. But in fact they want to avoid a "social selection" in which they would have to dismiss more effective workers.

Hasty and unreasonable dismissals also occur. These are notified on forms with the reasons, such as "drunk on duty," printed. The letter of dismissal says: "Only the cause of dismissal ticked above is valid in your case."

Employers who use these methods, say the authors, will have difficulty persuading the courts that they have taken the circumstances of each individual into account and the interests of both parties to the contract.

Workers are not often enough prepared to go to court over dismissals, even when their chances of winning the case are reasonable. According to the authors, they often accept their dismissal in return for small compensatory payments.

"The fact is that under the present legislation a worker cannot keep his job or get it back again if he has been sacked, even if he wins his case against unfair dismissal," they say.

These cases, of this kind, seldom last less than three-and-a-half to four

months. A ruling in a second court would take another year, apart from the possibility of an appeal. By the time the procedures are over, the worker has long been away from his company. Workers only have the right in exceptional cases to re-employment once the period of notice has expired.

The workers are, therefore, forced to look for another job. "If he finds one, he is hardly likely to give it up to return to the employment from which he was dismissed if the court rules in his favour," say the authors. It is therefore understandable that workers usually accept compensation.

The authors conclude: "Those who say that the law on protection against dismissal is practically nothing but a law on compensation, and that the function of the judge is to sweeten the pill of incorrect dismissal by compensation, are not that far wide of the mark."

To avoid this sorry situation, the authors suggest a law which would keep a worker in employment until a labour court had ruled on the dismissal. In this case, they argue, the worker would not need another job until the court had ruled.

This idea is not new in German law. Tenants given notice can stay on, and is up to the landlord to have them legally evicted, say the authors.

*Arbeitsgerichtsprotokolle*, by Peter Dampstadt, Labour Courts, is published by Luchterhand Verlag, 1, 1000 Frankfurt am Main.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 July 1978)

## Minister launches jobs plan

Bonn Minister of Labour, Ehrenberg has presented a three-point programme to help reduce unemployment which calls for speeding up job-finding, improving the retraining system and cutting out abuses of the unemployment benefits system.

The programme has special measures to help the young, women and people unemployed for long periods. The main emphasis is on finding jobs faster and increasing the range of training schemes. Contacts between labour exchanges and companies are to be improved, with among other things, regular discussions on the state of the labour market.

A new system is to be introduced in labour exchanges in which vacancies will be displayed and unemployed workers can see if there are jobs that interest them. Now they have to discuss their situation with an employment officer before being told of available work.

In general, the labour exchanges will aim for more publicity, giving surveys of employment in newspapers and on television.

The programme includes a number of new measures, some of which have already been introduced. The Federal Institute of Labour will publish the ruling which will be sent to local labour exchanges. There will also be an amendment to labour legislation which the Cabinet hopes to have a draft of by October.

Heinrich Ehrenberg stressed that his programme did not guarantee full employment.

Heinz Murrmann

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 July 1978)

## ■ FOREIGN AID

## Development volunteers find coming home hardest

Development begins at home, many aid volunteers from the Federal Republic of Germany are convinced on their return from the Third World. But readjustment often proves difficult.

"There I was, in front of a slot machine at Frankfurt airport, and I wanted to get to the main railway station," says Klaus Benninghaus.

An everyday situation, nothing unusual you might say, but not as he saw it. Benninghaus had just returned to a world that seemed alien, impersonal and hectic.

He was a bricklayer and civil engineer who spent a two-year tour of duty as a development aid volunteer in Peru, where from 1973 to 1975 he was an adviser at a training college.

Then one day he was back in Frankfurt. That was three years ago and he has still not readjusted to life in his native country.

"Here everything is too regulated, automated. I reckon it's probably about time I went back out there for a spell," he says.

Five hundred development aid volunteers a year return from tours of duty in the Third World. How do they feel about their country?

"If I had known then what I would go through in the three years after my return I would have stayed in Botswana," one says.

But family considerations made it difficult for economics graduate Günter Bonnet. From 1973 to 1975 he was a planning officer attached to Botswana's Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

He has retained career links with development aid and now works for the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology, dealing with scientific and technological cooperation with Asia.

"But it took me a very long time indeed to readjust to the way of life back here," Bonnet says. "In Botswana I had much more intensive social ties, a much more satisfying daily routine and more from life in every way."

Marlies Nussbaum feels much the same. "Germany," she says, "needs development aid itself when it comes to humanity." She worked as a nurse in Cameroon until 1977.

Unlike the other, who were all enlisted by DED, a government agency, she went out with a Roman Catholic aid scheme.

What particularly annoys her is the lack of interest shown by her present colleagues in living conditions in the Third World. "By and large they couldn't care less about something to which I devoted three years of my life."

This is a disappointment shared by many aid workers. When they went to Africa, Asia or Latin America they were admired by people at home.

But on their return, aid volunteers who once respected for doing something out of the ordinary are expected to reintegrate smoothly into a society of which they have grown more critical in many respects.

Personal experience of famine and hardship make them wonder whether a life of luxury back home is morally or politically justified.

A majority, a survey reveals, are convinced that, despite the provision of de-

velopment aid, relations between Bonn and the developing countries can only be on a partnership basis in the wake of a new international economic order.

This view is usually based on what they feel they learned overseas. "At a personal level development aid is principally development aid for the aid volunteers," says Dieter Fischer.

Yet he feels his tour of duty in Tanzania was a success because he quickly came to realise "that people there will have to develop themselves and we whites ought not to present them with imported targets."

Regardless of these considerations many aid volunteers are convinced that most of the work must be done in Germany.

To start with, however, many of them are worried about their careers. A brochure issued by the central labour exchange in Frankfurt may advise advice and a fresh start, but most returnees go straight on to the dole.

Since a 1976 amendment to the Development Aid Volunteers Act, they have been entitled to sign on straight away for unemployment benefit.

Often they remain, having decided to go in for a career in education or welfare. They are motivated both by the experience gained in the Third World and by the desire to stimulate awareness.

The agencies that recruit aid volunteers welcome this desire to put experience to good use. Karl Richter, who works for an organisation set up to help and maintain ties with returnees, says:

"Alumni ought not to seek orientation in and from the agencies but in the environment of which they now form a part."

They should spell out the North-South conflict in such a way that everyone is prepared to sacrifice some luxuries to enable the developing countries to make headway.

Perhaps, he says, development aid policies will take a turn for the better once 20 returnees are members of the Bundestag.

Continued from page 3

national or international level because of their influence on inflation, employment and growth.

2. Since the early 60s there has been a big change in the international division of labour. This, basically, is the reason for exchange-rate fluctuations.

The dollar has forfeited its role as the leading currency because of far-reaching changes in US import-export patterns, economic setbacks over the productivity gap and politico-military factors (Vietnam).

Structural problems resulting from the transfer of wage-intensive manufacturing to low-wage countries, and the evolution of highly sophisticated new industries in the developed free-market economies cannot be dealt with in a manner anywhere near satisfactory by means of naive overall Keynesian controls.

The only policy with any chance is an active, internationally coordinated structural one which, to be successful, cannot



Practical help: Development aid volunteer from the Federal Republic of Germany instructs a class of Colombians in the use of machinery. (Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

The Bundestag economic cooperation committee last dealt with returnees in November 1977. "Complaints that insufficient use is made of returnees' experience are justified," says Uwe Holtz, Social Democratic committee chairman.

But former development aid volunteers ought not "to retreat into their shells." The sides, Holtz says, ought to meet halfway.

He calls on returnees to "raise issues that are sure to prove even more vital for future generations but are not seen by politicians drawing parliamentary salaries of DM7,000 a month."

Paul Hoffacker, a Christian Democratic member of the Bundestag committee, agrees. He too regards returnees as people "who can prevent us from making fresh mistakes."

Donor countries also have much to learn from the developing world, he adds, "otherwise development aid is nothing more than a variation of neo-colonialism."

Early next year the Christian Democrats are to hold a special conference on how to put across their development aid concept to ordinary people.

"I hope we manage to enlist the support of a fair number of returnees," says Hoffacker. "Otherwise the smart alecs will have it all their own way."

Ludger Kühnhanlt  
(Deutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1978)

## Bonn summit

dispense with control over the activities of the multinationals.

A policy based on the assumption that financial incentives are an adequate means of influencing the problem of output and investment decisions by the multinationals is not only naive; it is irresponsible and wasteful because it is doomed to failure.

Yet not even the idea of an international structural fund to influence structural change as an aspect of the international division of labour was discussed at the summit.

Even the scant pointers towards a policy of fully employment and qualified growth, based as they are on negative experience in recent years, were intentionally set aside.

Since experience has shown that tax incentives have little effect on employment in the present economic system, an internationally coordinated stability policy ought, even in the short term, to

have included price and employment undertakings.

In addition to this shortcoming, the Bonn summiters clearly chose to forgo qualified growth. They continue to advocate quantitative growth at the risk of further development of atomic energy.

The results of the Bonn economic internationale must disappoint anyone who for years has called for democratically controlled, effective economic and development policies.

The summiters' horizons were bounded by practices which are controversial, and in some cases have proved useless at national level, and by unsuccessful growth and economic policies.

The outcome of the debate on how to invest Bonn's DM13,000m supplementary budget seems a foregone conclusion. It will be a compromise between tax cuts and extra spending that leaves the jobless out in the cold.

Rudolf Hickel

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 July 1978)

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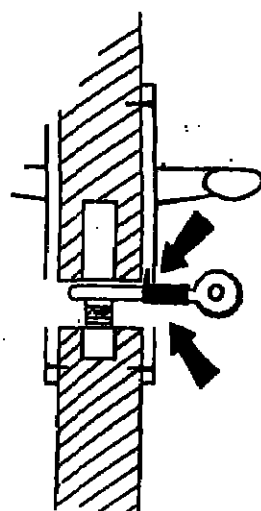
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## RESEARCH

### Europe's Geos 2 satellite in orbit action station

Geos 2, the latest Eurosatellite, has been put into orbit from Cape Canaveral, Florida, by a US Delta 2914 rocket.

The satellite and its research programme are backed by Esa, the European space agency, of which Bonn is a leading member.

It was built by a consortium of companies in 10 countries: Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The main contractor was Britain's Aerospace Dynamic Group, with the principal co-contractor, Dornier System GmbH of Munich.

Dornier designed and built the body and navigational equipment of the satellite. AEG-Telefunken supplied the solar cell generators.

Geos 2 is designed to relay data from its vantage point in space for two years. It weighed 573 kg (1,260 lb) at take-off and the main, cylindrical unit is 1.62 metres (5ft 4in) in diameter and 1.1 metres (3ft 7in) tall.

The control centre is at Darmstadt, south of Frankfurt. Thirty-six hours after take-off the satellite's booster engine was activated and Geos manoeuvred into its operational, geostationary orbit.

The satellite travels at a speed equivalent to the earth's rotation at an altitude of 35,900 kilometres (22,400 miles) above the equator.

It appears to hover over Africa and can maintain unbroken contact with its Odenwald tracking station near the European Space Operations Centre in Darmstadt.

Geos will shortly begin relaying data at the rate of 100 kilobits per second, not only maintaining a non-stop flow of information but also relaying up to 100 times more data than previous Eurosatellites.

During some transmission the amount of information per second will correspond to ten sheets of typewritten paper at 2,000 units per page.

Geos 2's orbit takes it through a layer of the magnetosphere in which much of the activity causing magnetic and ionospheric disturbance is thought to occur.

It will measure electrical and magnetic fields in the magnetosphere and register their fluctuation due to solar radiation. Its payload includes seven packages of experiments supplied by 11 research institutes.

Proton and electron density will be measured, as will their spectral distribution and the strength and chronological changes of magnetic fields.

The three experiments devised in the Federal Republic of Germany are the work of scientists at Max Planck institutes: one from Lindau, on Lake Constance, the other two from Garching, near Munich.

One of the Garching projects is in as-

sociation with Berne University, Switzerland, and deals with the composition, energy spectrum and distribution of ions. Geos 2's research programme is part of the International Magnetospheric Study, a worldwide venture that began in 1976 and continues until 1979.

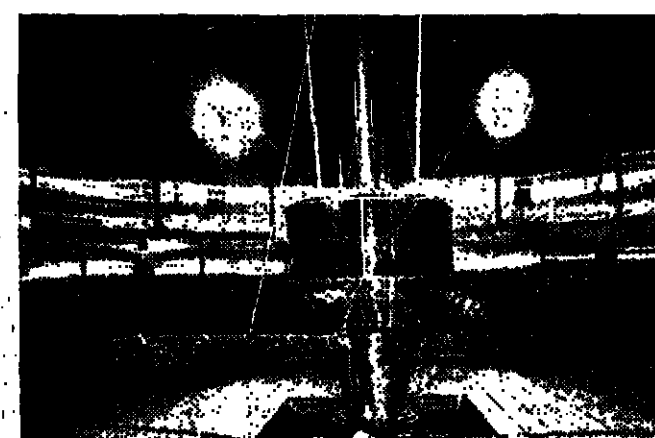
The satellite's instruments must be capable of extremely sensitive measurement, so the satellite itself has to be electromagnetically inert to ensure that readings are not distorted.

Geos has eight arms that will gradually be extended to full length as the satellite settles down to its research programme.

Experimental recording equipment at the end of each arm will be kept as far away from the body of the satellite as possible to reduce interference and ensure detection of minute changes in the magnetosphere.

Two arms are 20 metres (65ft) long, so Geos will have an impressive span of about 40 metres.

Research and development of the arms, the high-speed data relay and the



Europe's satellite: Geos 2, the Eurosatellite built by a consortium of companies in ten countries which is now in orbit. Dornier System GmbH of Munich was one of the main contractors, building the body, navigational equipment and the telescoping arms. (Photo: ESOC)

electromagnetic purity were all new ideas in Western European space research.

During its first year in operation Geos will gradually move along the equator from 0 to 35 degrees East. Its readings will be compared with those from a variety of balloons and high-altitude rockets in the earth's magnetic field.

Geos 2's programme was originally planned for Geos 1, but the first satellite failed to reach its orbit because of rocket trouble.

Shortly after take-off in April 1977 the second and third stages of the Delta rocket were released too early. The faulty equipment was replaced and Geos 2 has so far been a success.

Geos 1 relayed information for over a year, but because it failed to reach its geostationary orbit the mission was only a partial success. Rudolf Hofstetter

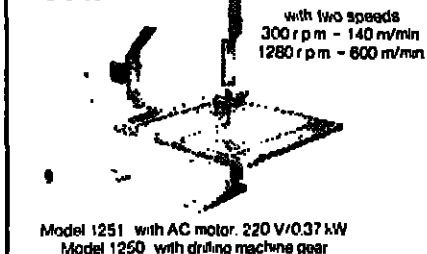
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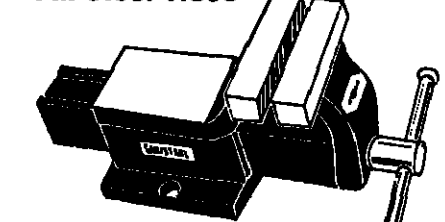
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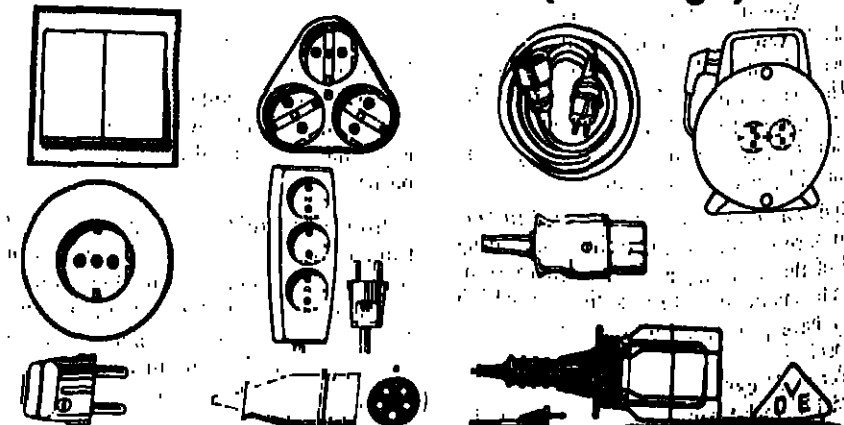
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## CINEMA

## Handke turns fine novel into a singular film

Films based on works of literature usually end up either doing violence to the original or to the medium of film, reducing language to pictures and action scenes or giving too much prominence to language and trespassing against the basic laws of film.

Peter Handke's film *Die linkshändige Frau* (The Left-Handed Woman), the official German entry at the Cannes film festival, is unusual in that it falls into neither of these traps. Handke is a writer fascinated by films and a great admirer of Western director John Ford. He directed the film of his novel, something unusual enough in itself.

Handke, an Austrian who lives near Paris, has achieved what no film buff would credit a writer with the ability to do. He has not simply transformed into images his story of 30-year-old Marianne, who apparently without motive tells her husband, Bruno, a businessman, to leave her so that she can live alone with their child.

Instead, as one would not have expected from an author so in love with language, he has seriously and with a certain amount of success tried to transfer the aesthetic and philosophical principles of his writing as directly and naturally as possible on to film. The result is that *Die linkshändige Frau* is almost a new cinematic form. The camera itself becomes the typewriter, the motor and medium of the reflecting imagination.

It is hardly surprising that many film insiders simply do not want to acknowledge the special quality of this film and regard it as another impertinent attempt by a literary dilettante to move into the medium of film. The almost monotonous insistence, the gentle precision with which Handke weighs the world and finds it wanting, requires an active filmgoer who plays along, seeks and perseveres, and not a mere consumer looking for remarkable cinematic effects.

Marianne's husband Bruno (played by Bruno Ganz) is living with a teacher called Francisca (Angela Winkler). He meets Marianne in his office in town and there is confusion, embarrassment and strangeness between them, along with some trace of former intimacy.

The two, who have been living apart for some time, try to work out each other's thoughts and how they are coping with the new situation. Their child Stefan (Markus Mühleisen) helps his parents out of this awkward situation by forcing them to give him their attention. This scene is full of a stifling sense of awkwardness which culminates in the sentence: "They were hopelessly silent."

The book describes this and other phases of an alienation in which a strange form of inwardness between husband and wife arises with the simplicity of a fairy tale. It avoids the usual psychological approach but too frequently lapses into the conventional and simplistic.

The film by no means sticks religiously to the text, making visible alienation, awkward tenderness, fear, silence, and confusion and Marianne's search for a new identity. It does so directly and subtly.

This means the inner situation of the

left-handed woman, who is still unsure of herself, is not merely captured in special "silent scenes" but in many apparently pointless and unmotivated camera scenes following her everyday life — for example in the leitmotif of her repeated stops and pauses accompanied by the sound of a train rushing past. Or in the sequence which opens and ends the film: blades of green grass blowing in the spring wind which suddenly vanish behind the grey wall of a passing train photographed from close up — an image of familiar delight is suddenly covered by noisy and aggressive technology symbolising the strange and repulsive.

Striking scenes such as this occur frequently. Nearness and distance, the idyllic and the strange, communication and "hopeless silence" give way to one another and interpenetrate one another so often that it is hardly possible to distinguish them.

Then there is the magnificent scene in which we see two adults, Marianne and Francisca, talking while two children fight in playful but deadly earnest. At the end the seemingly relaxed conversation between the women turns out to be a secret duel when Marianne asks Francisca straight out what it is like living with Bruno.

The mysterious and uncanny is always lurking in the apparently familiar and everyday. Everything is so beautiful, the spacious old house (where Handke himself lives), the high French windows through which we see surprising suburban and country landscapes.

Yet it is all wrong, it all seems like the uncanny quiet before the storm, like the last deep intake of breath before the end of the world. The most harmless everyday objects — a door, a staircase, a bottle, a street sign, a garden gate — seem to be out of space and time.

The extremely unorthodox and somewhat confused story of emancipation is only the occasion and not the content of the film. What counts is the observation of reality in all its nuances. The camera, team led by Wim Wenders' cameraman Robbie Müller is on a perpetual voyage of discovery.

The promise which Handke's book *Die linkshändige Frau* made, but could only partially keep is fully kept in this film.

Matthias Schreiber  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 July 1978)



Director Edgar Reitz talks to Hannelore Elsner and Tilo Prückner during the filming of *The Tailor of Ulm*, the story of a man who made flights in a primitive glider at the beginning of the 19th century.

(Photo: Frauke Hanck)



Creating a new form: Edith Clever in Peter Handke's *The Left-Handed Woman*, the Federal Republic of Germany's official entry at the Cannes film festival.

(Photo: Filmverlag der Autoren)

## The Tailor of Ulm flies again

Edgar Reitz, whose best-known film is *Stunde Null* (Zero Hour), is now directing a film called *Der Schneider von Ulm* (The Tailor of Ulm), the story of Albrecht Ludwig Berblinger who died in 1811 when his glider crashed into the river Danube.

Today we know that the reason Berblinger crashed was that he was not familiar with the thermal currents above the river.

The preparations for this DM3m project took two years as the producers wanted to capture all the historical and technical details as precisely as possible, as well as realistically portraying the main characters.

The film, produced by Peter Gene and Veith von Fürstenberg, is being shot mainly in Czechoslovakia where there are villages and stretches of countryside unscathed by modern technology. Instead of in Ulm and Vienna, where Berblinger tested the flying apparatus attached to a balloon which his friend Jakob Degen had invented, the early scenes were shot in Prague, Český Krumlov and Eger.

The scenes in which the Tailor of Ulm — a hundred years before the first proper glider flights by Otto Lilienthal — flies his self-designed glider were shot in the Swabian Alps. The glider was built by an Augsburg firm to the original plans. We spent two days observing these complicated and exciting scenes being shot.

In the wooded and hilly landscape with its rich green meadows near Degenfeld a giant cableway has been built. There are four gondolas, on one of which Tilo Prückner, who plays the Tailor, hangs. In front of him is cameraman Dietrich Lohmann, his lens trained on Prückner. In the other two gondolas are two men from the technical team who control the tailor's and the cameraman's movements. The effect on the screen will be that of Prückner flying directly at the audience.

The aerial shots are mostly taken from helicopters. The picture is bound to shake sometimes but the camera goes through the same motions as the glider and shows him without interruption and with the complete background. There are also impressive close-ups.

All this is rehearsed for hours until at last the long wait for a print is rewarded.

Continued on page 11

## EXHIBITION

## Weegee the Famous: life and death in the viewfinder

Arthur Fellig was an American newspaperman who called himself Weegee the Famous and made a great reputation for his photographs of the violent side of New York — murders, accidents, fires.

The Folkwang Museum in Essen is holding an exhibition of his work called *Weegee (1899-1968) — Culprits and Victims*. The Munich Schirmer/Mosel Verlag is publishing the first monograph on Weegee containing reproductions of the 85 photographs on show at the Essen exhibition and an excellent introduction by the American art critic John Coplan.

At night in New York, Weegee took his Speed Graphic camera and went out and filmed the sordid, and murderous life of the city.

The radio next to his bed was permanently tuned to the police band and he slept in his suit so that he could get to the scene of a crime quickly. Often he was there before the police and filmed what he saw in his way: flashlight, aperture 16, 1/200 second. His first picture in *Life* magazine was of two murdered gangsters. His invoice read: "Two murders — 85 dollars."

The man who lived from the deaths he photographed made himself into a legend in the 1940s: he called himself Weegee the Famous and was the most sensational photographer in the sensational city of New York.

Arthur Fellig was born in Zloczet, then part of Austria, now part of Poland, in 1899. His Jewish parents immigrated to New York and he grew up on the lower East Side.

The exhibition's title "Culprits and Victims" is ambivalent. Who is the culprit? The murderer? Or the photographer, who makes the murderer into a victim?

We see in Weegee the criminal, reportage photographer in his purest and dirtiest form: a man whose first aid

when he got to the scene of the crime was to take his picture at all costs.

But what photographs, what faces? The faces of children sleeping on fire escapes because it is too hot in their small flats; the faces of killers, with blood and despair all over them; pictures from doss-houses and prisons, descriptions of the scene of the crime, the fingerprints of violence, photos that jump at you and attack you.

Weegee's biography is as spectacular as his photography, a three-penny opera set in New York. The city wrote the script and the fact that Weegee himself became the hero in the spotlight of his own flashlight was a matter of skillful directing.

At the age of 14 he was already earning his living as a photographer. At 18 he left home, slept in doss-houses on the Bowery, earned money taking passport photos and later in the darkroom of a news agency.

In 1935 he rented a room opposite the main police station in Manhattan and began his career as the photographer of fire and crime, of the joy and misery of the townspeople.

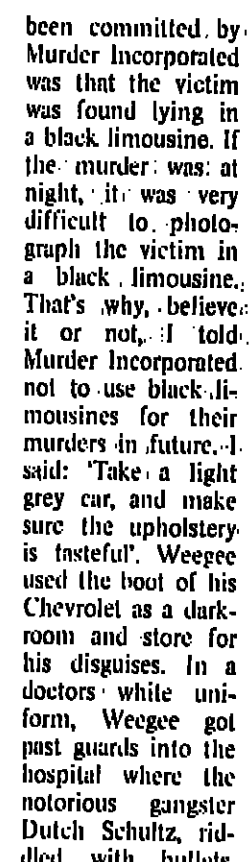
To be a success with the yellow press, Weegee had to work faster and produce cruder effects than his colleagues. They used to say he got there before the murder was committed. Weegee shot explosive photos of the scene of the crime where we imagine we can still see the shadow of the criminal.

For ten years he photographed a murder every night. "I was choosy, I always picked the best murders and I only snapped dead gangsters who had a name," said Weegee, a cynic out of passion and necessity.

Weegee knew all the hoods of the depression years: Jack Legs Diamond, Mad Dog Cole, Lefty Gordon, and they knew him. With his fat cigar and his creased pin-striped suits he did not look very different from them.

Always ready with a joke, he described himself as "the official photographer to Murder Incorporated," the gangster syndicate that carried out killings to order.

Weegee knew what he was talking about. "One sign that a murder had



Face from Weegee's world: Norma, the singer at Sammy's in the Bowery, 1945.

Weegee said later: "Dutch never lived to see the issue in which his photo appeared. It's a pity. I'm sure he would've liked it."

Compared to Weegee, his German colleague Erich Salomon, nicknamed the King of Indiscretion, was as discreet as a butler. Salomon, the photographer in a dinner jacket, showed people at unguarded moments but always strictly within the bounds of good taste.

Weegee had little taste and not much education, but what did taste and education count for among the squalor and the corpses? He has been called the Brassaï of New York. This is incorrect, even if many of his pub characters, such as Norma, the fat singer from Sammy's club on the Bowery, are reminiscent of Brassaï figures.

Weegee and American photography as a whole is far more realistic, direct, laconic. Brassaï's romantic chiaroscuro transforms the demi-monde into a Bohemia in which poverty seems picturesque and vice poetic. In Weegee's pictures we can already see the shattered types of Diane Arbus.

When Weegee's most famous book *Naked City* appeared in 1945 it was an immediate bestseller, filmed three years



Traffic accident, one of Weegee the Famous's most notorious pictures from the 1930's.

(Photos: Katalog)

later. Weegee moved to Hollywood, gathered material for *Naked Hollywood*, a bad book by his own admission and worked for cinema people as an expert on the underworld.

He summarised his experience of criminals and victims as: "They always fall on their faces and they are almost always wearing pearl grey hats." From which he drew the conclusion: "I imagine that if I could follow a man in a pearl grey hat around for long enough, I could find him at the moment he was being killed."

Even in the Hollywood dream factory Weegee could only realise part of his deadly dreams — he played a few small-time murderers in various films.

Most of his photos are like stills from 1940s American gangster films. He had no time to worry about aesthetics and composition, his pictures had to be crude so that they could be reproduced for the yellow paper P. M.

Only later did Weegee give his photos an aura of art. Even during the depression his photographs of misery sold well because they helped the buyers forget their own misery in that of others.

Using infra-red film and flash, Weegee got under the skin of the Vanderbilts and into the darkest corners of Harlem. He discovered the brightness of the faces of the poor and revealed the falseness of the glamour of the rich. Taboo was a word unknown in his vocabulary. Everything that exists can be photographed was his philosophy.

His curiosity was boundless and merciless: there was something greedy and lustful about it.

He would wander round Coney Island beach on warm summer nights and steal photos of couples making love — photographer as voyeur. Weegee's work is typical of what Susan Sontag calls the "chronically voyeuristic relationship of photography to the world."

As early as 1943, The New York Museum of Modern Art bought Weegee photographs. He worked for *Vogue*, but above all he worked for his own greater glory. When he answered the telephone, he said: "Hello, this is Weegee the Famous."

Weegee died of a brain tumour in 1968, leaving behind him photographs which show "how life kind of knocks people out."

Peter Sager

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 July 1978)

## ■ MEDICINE

New therapy  
hope for  
stutterers

Speech therapists and psychologists at the phoniatric and logopaedic centre of the Rehabilitation Foundation in suburban Heidelberg are testing a new form of group therapy which holds hope for adult stutterers.

The precise reasons why people stutter are unknown. There is a theory that stuttering is caused in childhood, sometimes by a shock but usually by psychic tensions in a world where too much is expected of children.

Ambitious parents or dominating elder brothers or sisters often create a climate of fear which can lead to stuttering. If children continue to stutter until they are over six, there is a danger that it is a manifestation of a serious linguistic impediment, which needs treatment by a logopaedist.

Frequently after successes in therapy children relapse into stuttering, which discourages them and makes them regard their problem as an act of fate.

Relaxation exercises in groups of about six play an important part in the new Heidelberg therapy. According to Professor Gundermann, director of the phoniatric and logopaedic centre, the advantage of these exercises in relaxation is that they use the patients' own resources rather than create dependence on a therapist, as is the case with the "relaxation" technique with autogenic training, widespread today.

The relaxation exercises cannot achieve sensational results and overcome stuttering in a matter of weeks, however. The training requires a high degree of patience from group members and therapists and the perseverance to exercise regularly at home.

The exercises take place during discussion periods on the problems of stuttering and problems of general interest. First the patients are treated separately, with emphasis on correct breathing. They are also trained to recognise the symptoms of stuttering and taught to realise when they are speaking normally and when they are stuttering and to become thoroughly familiar with the difference. In this phase individual programmes are worked out.

Then follow diagnostic talks, in which the patient's fears are discussed, fears which originate in childhood and re-

modified in adulthood depending on the adult's circumstances. Stutterers often find it difficult to speak in company, to express their wishes and desires and to reject unreasonable demands. This fear leads to incorrect breathing which causes stuttering, even though the patient's vocal organs are undamaged.

In Heidelberg therapy, a questionnaire finds out how the patient reacts in certain situations on a scale ranging from "without fear" to "panic". The questionnaire enables the therapist to build a profile of the patient, important for treatment.

Role-playing is the most important aspect of self-confidence training. Here a videotape is used, which means that each group member can play the tape back and see part. The role-playing begins with easy situations such as asking for information at a railway ticket office and gets more difficult, ending with being interviewed for a job. Each patient is given homework graded according to the seriousness of the impediment. Exercises include, for example, going to a restaurant, ordering a meal and paying the bill.

Psychologist Gabriele Futterknecht of the centre says stutterers often cannot judge whether or not they are stuttering. Their fear is so great that they do not notice the symptoms. Many cannot look at themselves in the mirror when they are talking. So far, an exclusively psychological nor an exclusively logopaedic treatment seems to be the ideal solution for stutterers. We will have to wait for the long-term results of the new therapy. The initial progress is encouraging, but it should not be forgotten that the group forms a kind of protective zone and cannot simulate the real climate of social reality to which stutterers are exposed. (Der Tagesspiegel, 23 July 1978)

A commission set up to look into harmful substances in foodstuffs says breast-fed babies take in a number of substances potentially dangerous to health.

The commission, financed by the German Research Association, nonetheless recommends that mothers should breast-feed their children. The clinical evidence was not such that they would advise mothers against it.

The report says when everything is taken into account the benefits of breast-feeding outweighed the potential health risk from harmful substances in the mother's milk.

According to the commission's analysis, the concentration of harmful substances in mother's milk — measured against the limits set for DDT and other pesticides or for foodstuffs of animal

Study on twins shows life  
expectancy 'programmed'

Life expectancy is hereditary, according to research on twins by Klaus Bayreuther of Hohenheim University.

The observation of 687 male and 907 female twins showed that in the case of identical male twins the average interval between their deaths was 48 months. The figure for identical female twins was 24 months. For non-identical male twins the interval was 107 months and for non-identical female twins 88.7 months.

This and other research which shows a clear connection between the average lifespan of parents and their children is published by the German Research Association, which has been sponsoring a programme on the biology of ageing since 1975.

Ageing and death are in a certain sense hereditarily programmed which means the dream of science providing eternal life must remain just that. There could be great steps when the process of ageing (the mechanisms of the body cells and the processes within them) of which we know very little today is better understood.

Scientists at the moment rely on the programme theory or the error theory. The first says that all the phases in the life of an organism are programmed, they are under the control of groups of hereditary factors which can be partially or completely switched off in age.

The second theory does not assume that ageing and death are programmed in this way. It says it is a natural process that cells malfunction in the course of

our lives and finally break down altogether. More exact experiments on these hypotheses, which are not in every case mutually contradictory, only become possible when animal and human cell tissue could be kept alive separately in the form of cultures and the ageing process observed.

These experiments showed that growth and regeneration processes through cell division always reached a programmed end. Human lung tissue cells, for example, always die after a certain number of divisions.

Continued on page 13

Two holidays  
yearly plea

It's official: you need a holiday every six months if you consider yourself exposed to the stress of this high-performance society.

The German Medical Association says the need to relax and switch off altogether twice a year is important for physical and mental health.

Doctors recommended that a second annual holiday should be given more prominence in the discussion on working hours than the demand for a 35-hour week.

Five hours less work a week would not lead to an improvement in health but could even increase stress. The worker could be required to do the same amount of work in 35 hours as he had done in 40.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 July 1978)

Breast-feeding  
'potentially  
dangerous'

origin' — is above the 'maximum permissible limit.

The limits for "maximum tolerable amounts" of chlorinated hydrocarbon substances laid down by the Food and Agricultural Organisation and the World Health Organisation had also been passed.

The commission points to a number of reasons — nutritional physiological, hygienic and immuno-biological which favour breast-feeding. Mother's milk has a high level of so-called immune globu-

lines which give breast-fed babies higher resistance to infection. The nutritional content of mother's milk was "still superior" to that of industrially produced substances.

The scientists also stressed that breastfeeding was important for the relationship between mother and child. Further research is necessary so that a better basis for toxicological analysis can be found and the question of possible dangers to health satisfactorily answered.

The report mentions a poll in 1974 in which over 40 per cent of mothers said they had not breast-fed their babies, 25 per cent said they did so until the fourth week and less than ten per cent said they did so until the eighth week. Less than three per cent breast-fed their babies for longer than eight weeks.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 July 1978)

## ■ CRIME

Rising youth crime rate  
is 'social catastrophe'

Crime figures from North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany's most heavily populated Land, show that crime among young people is increasing at an alarming rate, and the trend is observable throughout the country.

Experts speak of an "explosive increase" in juvenile delinquency, the mayor of Ulm has predicted a "social catastrophe" and a senior Hamburg police officer has darkly prophesied that "we will all still be surprised by the extent of the criminality and by its causes."

Just under 40 per cent of all crimes in North Rhine-Westphalia are committed by adolescents and children. From 1975 to 1976 there was a 4.3 per cent increase in adult criminality, whereas the increase in crimes by the young was three times as high.

Sixty per cent of stolen cars are taken by young people and the figures for bicycles and mopeds are 75 and 90 per cent. One in two shoplifters is a child, a fact which Cologne Chief Constable Hosse finds "particularly worrying." Shoplifting, in his view, "is the first step along a road in which the child or adolescent discovers his criminal energies." Experts describe shoplifting as "the primary school of crime."

Here are some examples of crimes committed by young offenders in North Rhine-Westphalia. Richard, 14 and Fritz, 13, from Dortmund, went out emptying bins while shopowners were out for lunch. They also paid regular visits to department stores, offices and workshops, taking anything they could lay their hands on. In four years the two committed 230 offences and made so much money that they once took a taxi to Hamburg to blow their ill-gotten gains on the Reeperbahn.

Five children from Cologne aged between 11 and 16 always worked the same way. They waited in quiet streets in Chorweiler and Seeburg for elderly women coming out of shops or banks, raced up to them on their bicycles and snatched their handbags. This variation of the motorcycle theft practised in Italy proved very lucrative for the children, who gambled their takings of DM2,300 in clubs in the middle of Cologne.

Robert, 11, and his sister Christina, 13, also had a system. They went around to flats collecting money for what they described as good purposes. They had lists of donors and an official-looking stamp they had made themselves. As soon as they found an old woman on her own, the girl attacked her and gagged her with a handkerchief while her brother gathered up anything that looked valuable.

The number of young people guilty of serious crime is also increasing. The North Rhine-Westphalia CID has noticed a "particular trend towards violence" among young people, who are increasingly committing offences such as rape, disturbing the peace, grievous bodily harm and robbery with violence.

The criminal curve is the result of a development going back to the 1920s, when the group between 20 and 25 had the highest criminality rate. In the 1960s the most criminal group were the 18 to 21-year-olds. Their position has now been taken by 16 to 18-year-olds. An analysis by the North Rhine-West-

phalia Ministry of the Interior says that if this development continues, in the foreseeable future the most criminal age group will be the 14-year-olds, who have only just reached the legal age of discretion.

This would not be surprising. There is evidence that the very young are often long-fingered and only too willing to steal. In 1976 in North Rhine-Westphalia there were 13 children who had each committed a total of 150 offences. Werner Hamacher, head of the North Rhine-Westphalia CID, says there is a "tendency towards increased criminal energy in the 9 to 14 age group." This trend is also observable in the police stations.

Franz Hochscherrff, head of the Cologne CID, says: "Children who used to steal mopeds now break into villas."

There is an 11-year-old boy in Cologne who committed 130 burglaries with the help of his brother. In Düsseldorf there is a 13-year-old whom the police already consider an "old lag." Sometimes they can hardly believe their eyes — for instance when the blackmailer of a factory owner turned out to be 12 or when three children aged six, eight and nine demolished a kindergarten in Cologne, doing DM60,000 worth of damage.

The younger they are, the trickier they can be. In a Munich department store an eight- and a nine-year-old wanted to cause a diversion by setting fire to a newspaper stand so that they could steal a shelf of matchbox toys in the confusion.

In a Rhineland city a technical high school pupils put on a white jacket to look like a transport worker, stole several leather jackets from a department store and hid them in a luggage compartment at the main station. In another store a 15-year-old stole about DM1,000 worth of LPs by slipping them into a specially made inside pocket in his poncho. He was only caught when someone noticed him struggling under the weight.

The public regards this crime as an incomprehensible, frightening phenomenon which it cannot or perhaps will not understand. If it tried to do so it would inevitably realise that it is the symptom of a general social problem and is not specific to young people. When a 12-year-old explains his thefts in these terms: "There wasn't much

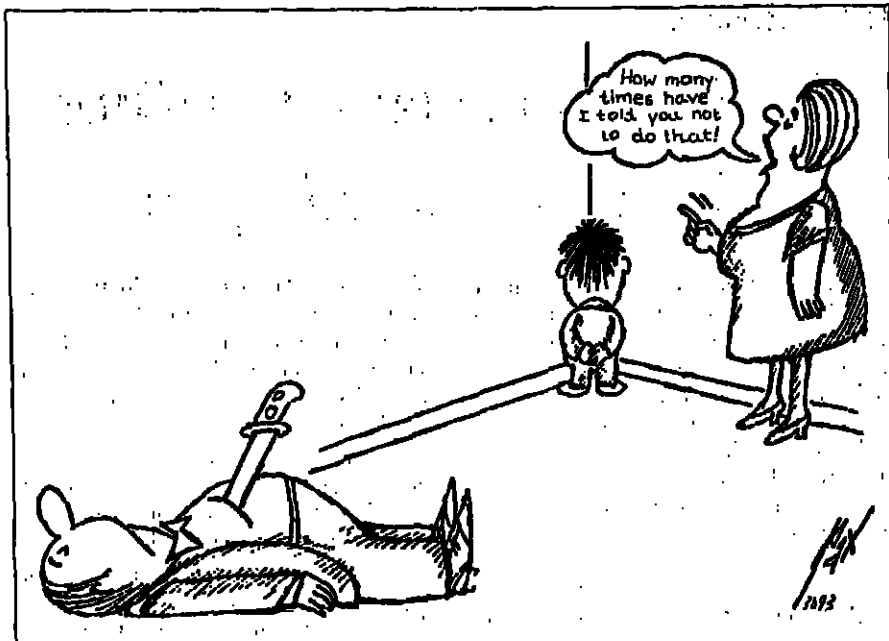
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about 50 divisions, as numerous independent experiments have shown.

"The limited lifespan" Bayreuther writes, "is a genetic quality of these cells and a manifestation of ageing on the cellular level." In other words, there seems to be a point at which the inner clock of a living being stops ticking.

Of course these clocks can, as many research projects have shown, be rewound or made stop sooner. Certain chemicals can prolong their ticking, physical and chemical mutagens or the influence of virus infections can bring them to a premature stop.

Bayreuther says leading scientists now believe that the mechanisms of ageing in cells, organs and organisms will be explained within the next 30 years. "It



(Cartoon: Pax/Frankfurter Rundschau)

doing in our town. We all did it. After school we went stealing. We called it self-service," then this not only tells us a lot about the child but also about his parents, his education and his social background.

The way many of these young offenders talk about their acts as if they were quite normal means we have to seek new explanations for crime among young people today. The common belief that young offenders usually come from underprivileged social backgrounds (living, for example, in a shelter for the homeless while the father is an unemployed drunkard, the mother occasionally works as a prostitute and the child goes to a school for the educationally sub-normal) is no longer tenable, according to the CID.

"Crime among young people occurs in all social classes, including children from good or so-called good homes," police say.

The classical motives such as stealing from necessity no longer apply. Where the police find a dozen stolen lipsticks in a girl's room, or a moped which a boy stole for a joyride and then left in a corner to rust, then it is clear that necessity is not the motive, something else must have been decisive — but what?

Hochscherrff says many young people regard crime as a form of sport and Munich police psychologist Georg Sieber says young people commit crimes to prove something to themselves and their peers.

Psychologists, criminologists, policemen and educationists have no answer to the problem. They do their best to deduce causes from symptoms and, depending on their point of view and their discipline, to come up with an explanation.

A high-ranking Munich educational

could then be possible to prolong human life by pharmacological means."

Research must concentrate on two main ends. It must aim at eliminating early manifestations of ageing and earlier deaths and try to slow down the ageing process in general.

There have already been successful experiments in which the lives of animals have been prolonged by up to 40 per cent — and no just a prolongation of old age but of active life.

"These forms of treatment would probably lead to similar results with human beings," says Bayreuther. "This justifiable optimism must however be seen in context with the increase in 'diseases of civilisation' and the lack of health consciousness of most people."

Hans Offsen  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 July 1978)

official talks of lack of warmth and security at home and no real tasks and aims in life for young people. A Düsseldorf CID man says lack of respect for property is at the root of the problem; a high-ranking Hamburg policewoman believes that young people resort to crime because "adults leave them alone with their problems."

The fact that, as an educational psychologist put it, many young people do not realise from whom they are stealing when, for example, they steal from a department store, certainly plays a part. If they steal a classmate's purse, they know their victim. In a department store they do not. Asked who suffers by their theft, they usually do not know. Lack of a motive is one of the main characteristics of criminality among young people.

An analysis by the North Rhine-Westphalia Ministry of the Interior concludes: "Many interrogation officers simply cannot understand that there is no 'rational motive' behind the offence, even though this is mostly the only true and correct statement the young offender can make."

What turns children under 14 into thieves, robbers, burglars? Is Mainz criminologist Armand Mergen right in his theory that "it is not the children who have changed but the environment in which they are forced to live?"

Mergen believes this environment does not give children the chance to get rid of their high spirits and satisfy their need for adventure: "Once they went off into the woods and played cops and robbers — now they go into the supermarkets and steal chocolate." Theft as a kind of substitute for adventure? Burglary out of boredom?

Children see themselves in opposition to the police and authority and realise that they "live in a society where profit, a high standard of living and ready availability of expensive goods are tremendously important."

If the diagnosis of child criminality, this disease of affluence, is difficult enough, the question of a therapy is even more so. The police cannot cope with it, especially with children under 14 who tell, interrogation officers: "You know you can't send me to prison anyway, so what's the point?"

Places in borstals, even if there were enough of them, are not the solution. As a Düsseldorf policewoman put it, many of these borstals are bad influences on children.

All that remains is the desperate hope Hochscherrff expresses: "I hope the boy will be 14 soon, then we can take him to the criminal court."

Stefan Kleber  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 July 1978)

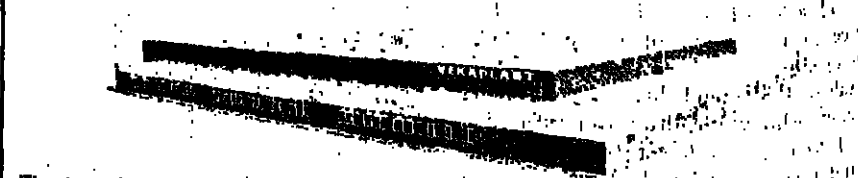
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## LEARNING

## Historians reconstructing life of three villages

Historians at the Max Planck Institute in Göttingen are using source material from three German villages to reconstruct everyday life in the cottage industry era that marked the transition from feudalism to industrial capitalism.

Peter Kriedte, Hans Medick and Jürgen Schlumbohm are poring over historical records to see how ordinary folk lived.

David Sheean, an American historian at the staff of the Göttingen institute, is working on a farming village for centuries untouched by cottage industry.

His village continued to live a purely agricultural life, the villagers farmers and farmworkers and their lives governed by the seasonal routine of agriculture.

But in much of Europe from the 16th to 19th centuries people in many areas were entirely or mainly dependent on domestic mass production of goods for regional and international markets.

This, for instance, is what a contemporary had to say about the hill country of Lower Hesse between the river Werra and the cathedral town of Fulda in 1787:

"Here, where the soil is poor and the land is mountainous, we have no option but to offset the poverty of the land by dint of hard work, and nearly every farmer's cottage must also serve as a linen factory."

In the Middle Ages work was evenly divided between town and country. Agricultural produce came from the country in return for town-manufactured goods.

This division of labour initially lent impetus to the development of trade, handicrafts and industry. But from the late 16th century the division was no longer sufficiently flexible.

The town would not meet demand, being hampered by the guild system, geared to earning its craftsmen-members a living and no more.

So capital accumulated from the proceeds of trading frequently had no other outlet than investment in production facilities in the surrounding countryside.

In rural areas large numbers of landless peasants and smallholders had arisen in the wake of population growth and concentration or fragmentation of property ownership.

These peasants represented a potential workforce which needed only capital investment to compete with the towns.

A distinctive feature of this proto-industrialisation that spread throughout large areas of Europe from the 16th century was regional concentration on the manufacture of a single range of products for distant markets.

Entire regions specialised in a single item or a few articles manufactured in enormous quantities: linen or woollen cloth or ironmongery.

This was only possible because the markets were available (and some really were distant). Linen from Silesia, north-west Germany, Flanders, Brittany or Ireland was exported mainly to the Americas.

In the American colonies this linen was used for slaves' clothing on the plantations and to bake coffee and tobacco.

In this way cottage industry in

Westphalia played its part in the transatlantic system of world trade.

The link between producers and consumers was provided by tradesmen. But the relationship between producer and wholesaler was one-sided.

The merchant had more cash at his disposal and was more conversant with far-off markets than the producer, so he usually had the upper hand.

Producers were frequently wholly dependent on the middlemen, with tradesmen supplying the loom and the yarn and workmen merely providing the labour.

The next step was the centralisation of cottage industry, with key processes being undertaken at one factory only — a factory over which the merchant had direct control.

But not all proto-industrial areas made the transition to industrialisation. In regions that failed to do so, cottage industry went into a decline as a result of competition from more advanced areas.

Pauperisation, famine and mass emigration ensued, and the failure of certain areas to make the transition demonstrates the ambivalent nature of the proto-industrial phase.

It may have been a crucial feature in the development of capitalism but it was also a feature of the late feudal era in Europe: the twilight of feudal peasant society, as historian Wilhelm Abel termed it.

So the Göttingen project is based on the assumption that industrial capitalism



### Stepping out safely

ADAC, a Munich-based motoring organisation, is helping German children get to and from school in safety by supplying local authorities with self-adhesive non-slip pavement markings. If the safety aids work, there are plans to replace them with permanent coloured paving stones.

(Photo: Rudi)

did not accomplish a sudden take-off. The beginning of the new included the crisis-racked end of the old as an integral feature.

In order to reach generally valid conclusions about everyday life in villages dominated by cottage industry, the Göttingen historians have selected different categories of village.

They have taken villages in the uplands of Swabia, in the rolling plains round Osnabrück and Bielefeld in Westphalia and in the hill country of northern Hesse.

Their source material is culled from church records, censuses, business ledgers, reports compiled by clergymen and civil servants, court records and registers

of deeds, which indicate how much land was held by any farmer.

The project aims to supply answers to a number of questions. At what age did village folk usually marry? Did they go in for family planning? Did the patriarchal order come apart in any way? How much did people earn? What were working conditions like?

Project historians also go into what has become of their villages, interviewing clergymen, teachers, workmen, farmers and businessmen.

Their views, memories and life stories are recorded on tape to see how much of the past has survived.

Horst Meermann

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 23 July 1978)

## Students set up phone-in counselling

Students in Hamburg and Mainz have set up a late-night telephone counselling service for potential suicides and undergraduates with psychological problems.

In Mainz the service was started after a suicide in a student hostel was not found until three days later.

This example of isolation among students living in a crowded hostel so shocked Mainz undergraduates that they decided to help others in a similar state.

Students today lead less carefree lives than the past. Universities cater for undergraduates by the ten thousand.

Regimentation, dauntingly poor career prospects and a younger generation that seems less robust than its predecessors are some of the reasons why psychological problems are increasingly common among students.

Thirty-five German universities have set up psychotherapeutic counselling services, mainly for students, but the trained staff are only on call during office hours, and worried students would often prefer to talk things over with fellow-undergraduates.

This they can now do by dialling Mainz 39 59 50 between 8pm and 6am or Hamburg 44 32 95 between 8pm and midnight.

Hamburg was first off the mark with a student counselling service set up in November 1976 with the support of Uwe Böschmeyer, Protestant chaplain at Hamburg University.

His idea immediately caught on. About 30 students from all faculties take turns to man the phones twice or three times a month.

They are there, as the stickers around campus say, to listen, to answer, to advise who might be able to help, and simply to chat.

Their services are much in demand now that the church has financed a publicity campaign during which the campus was plastered with stickers.

Callers are men and women in roughly equal numbers, whereas women outnumber men as a rule in similar services provided for the public.

Men and women students have virtually identical problems. Four out of ten callers feel lonely — largely because Hamburg University has an enormous, anonymous student community.

Twenty per cent or so have serious personality problems, a crisis of identity, have trouble with friends of the opposite sex or are at their wits' end because they no longer see any point in their studies or any purpose in life.

Many callers are also depressed by poor career prospects and worried sick by the need to earn a living after graduation.

Hamburg's student counsellors meet once a week to compare notes and rehearse conversations. You can learn how to stage-manage conversations of the kind required.

But they reject the anonymity generally observed in services of this kind. They regularly hold open house at the hostel from which the phone is manned.

Telephone callers frequently call for a face-to-face chat with the students at the other end of the lifeline.

"We don't want to make the anonymity of university life even worse," says Dr Böschmeyer, who continues to advise the students' counsellors. "We aim to help callers cross the loneliness threshold."

The 50-odd Mainz students who join a similar service take a different view. They prefer to operate anonymously. But in all other respects they have modelled their service on the Hamburg scheme, apart from using a name not liable to be associated with the church, which backs the service in Hamburg. But both groups of students manning the telephone try to help worried fellow-students at night.

They are not trained psychologists, but oddly enough a telephone conversation can make all the difference, giving undergraduates in despair the encouragement they need.

These services run by students in students deserve encouragement too, and university authorities in both Hamburg and Mainz have been most appreciative.

The Mainz suicide, whose tragic death led to the establishment of the service, there is not an isolated case. Similar services would meet a need in all university towns.

Bettina Schwabe

(Die Welt, 19 July 1978)

## SPORT

## Ballesteros claims Open crown by two strokes

Saveriano Ballesteros delighted crowds of more than 5,000 to win the German Open golf championships at Cologne with a 20 under par 288. His DM24,000 in prize money makes him Europe's top professional earner, a position the 21-year-old from Santander also held in 1976 and 1977. He was followed at Cologne by Neil Coles (England) with 270, John Bland (South Africa) with 275, and Brian Barnes (Scotland) also 275.

Once you have seen a really first-rate golfer in action," writes Bonn President Walter Scheel, "you realise what physical demands the game makes."

Herr Scheel, a keen golfer, wrote these words for the programme of the German Open at Refrath, Cologne, from 27 to 30 July.

Germany's few golfers are envious when they read how popular the game is elsewhere. Sixteen million players of all ages use the 15,000 courses in the United States. There are 90,000 players in Sweden out of a population of six million.

There are more golf courses in the Greater London area than in the entire Federal Republic of Germany, with a population of 61 million, and 40,000 members of clubs affiliated to the German Golf Association.

In Germany golf is still considered an exclusive pastime, and the few clubs have waiting lists for membership otherwise they feel they would be overrun.

Why don't local authorities provide golf courses? Golfers have tried hard to persuade them. "Golf courses are just the job for environmental conservation and preserving the countryside," says Jan Brügelmann of the golf association. Local government officials who could help still wear ideological blinkers. Golf is considered a game for the rich and the upper crust of society.

But finding land suitable for golf courses is an undeniable problem. There are few places in the world where land is a scarcer commodity than in the industrial conurbations of the Rhine and the Ruhr.

Any US city is in a better position to build a golf course on its outskirts than, say, Cologne or Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Duisburg or Essen.

Cologne, says Jan Brügelmann, ought not to find it too difficult to allocate a

suitable site of between 25 and 50 hectares (62 and 125 acres) — "given a little goodwill."

Cologne's town planning committee has already named four possible locations. Brügelmann favours one zoned for water conservation and barred to property development.

Cologne was only able to afford the Open because the German Golf Association joined forces with Golf European Management, a tournament promotion company.

GEM is run by an America lawyer who for years managed skiing star Rosi Mittermaier. The company showed an interest in the Cologne pro-am tournament when a Munich textile and fashion company decided to put up DM350,000 of its advertising budget.

Herwig Zahn, who owns the Munich group, is a keen golfer. Other backers included Lufthansa, Henkel and Daimler-Benz.

Between them they raised DM120,000 in prize money, with DM24,000 for the winner. This may seem a fair amount, but it is little more than pocket money for stars such as Arnold Palmer of the USA or Gary Player of South Africa.



The champion: Saveriano Ballesteros, winner of the German Open golf tournament in Cologne. (Photo: Sven Simon)

whose 110 major tournament wins have earned him nearly DM4m.

More money is to be won week after week in minor US tournaments, but Cologne fitted neatly first into a European season culminating in the British Open at St Andrews, Scotland.

St Andrews is also the home of the international governing body of golf.

The international board supervises the rules of the game, settles disputes and determines the permitted size and shape of clubs.

But it seldom meets. Golfers enjoy a reputation for honest play. The temptation to nudge the ball into a better position before chipping out of the rough may be great, but cheating is so frowned on that it almost never occurs.

Entries for the 1978 German Open numbered 265, including 235 professionals, of whom 135 had to take part in qualifying rounds.

The Cologne club has a 6,135-metre (6,709-yard), 18-hole course and was founded in 1906. Its present course at Refrath was opened in 1952 by Theodor Heuss, the first post-war head of state.

This is the fourth time it has staged of the German Open championships, which have yet to be won by a German.

Jupp Müller

(Kölnner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 July 1978)

## Reichmann flies wonderbird to third world title

Helmut Reichmann, a 36-year-old Saarbrücken university lecturer, won his third world title in a Brunswick glider at Chateauroux, France.

He last won in 1970 and 1974, this year coming first in the new 15-metre class. In the open class Bruno Gantenbrink from Menden delighted German fans by being an unexpected runner-up to Britain's defending champion George Lee.

Reichmann had to fly flat out on the final day because America's Karl Striedieck was close behind. In difficult weather he came second in a 292-km three-cornered point-to-point in 3 hours 4 min. 39 sec.

His average speed was 94.88 km/h, or roughly 60mph, and Striedieck, who came fifth nearly a minute behind, had to be content with the silver medal.

Reichmann's glider, the Brunswick SB 11, was hailed as a wonder bird, coming first on two successive days. Its carbon fibre body makes it possible to increase wing surface area by 25 per cent.

But Reichmann had it no easier than

anyone else. The SB 11 needs an experienced, first-rate pilot, but credit is nonetheless due to the student members of Brunswick university glider club who invested 20,000 man-hours in design and construction of the SB 11.

Bruno Gantenbrink, 29, sprang even more of a surprise than Helmut Reichmann. He was always close behind Britain's George Lee and came first on the final day to shake off the challenge of Francois-Louis Henry of France.

But Lee came third and, since he was well ahead on points Gantenbrink had to make do with second place in the overall ratings and silver medal.

The other German competitors also fared well, although none rivalled Reichmann or Gantenbrink. Erwin Müller from Ulm came fifth in the open class, Ernst-Gerhard Peter from Freiburg sixth in the racing class.

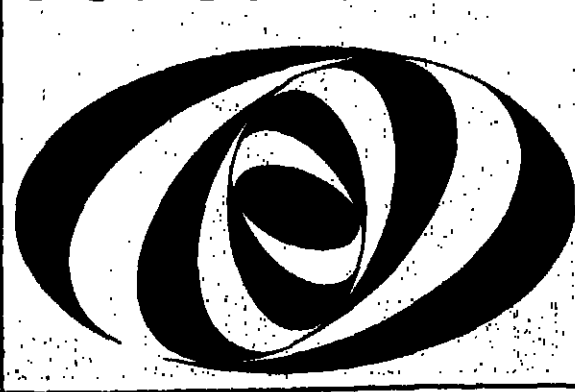
There were no German entrants in the standard class, in which the new world champion, 23-year-old Baer Selen of Holland, is the youngest gold medalist ever.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 July 1978)



King of the air: Dr Helmut Reichmann of Saarbrücken collects his third world gliding title at the championships in Chateauroux, France. (Photo: dpa)

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